2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **MD-36, Eastin Arcola** Report Date: 6/18/10

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2009.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: One well drawing from an underground aquifer

Name & location of source(s): Located within the Eastin Arcola Maintenance District

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Eastin Arcola well in March 2002. While no contaminates exceeding current MCLs were found, the assessment identified known contaminant plumes and septic systems in the area as having the potential for outside contamination. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Madera County Environmental Health Department, or by visiting the State's website, www.dhs/ca/gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/source_info/source_index.htm .

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are held at 9:00 a.m. each Tuesday, except the fifth Tuesday of any month, at the Board of Supervisors Chambers: 200 W 4th Street, Madera. Visit the County website, www.madera-county.com/supervisors/agenda.html for a copy of the agenda.

For more information, contact: Julio Padilla Phone: (559) 675-7820

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 4	2	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) – 2008	5	<5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) – 2008	5	<0.05	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5 & 10/08	14.5	14.4 – 14.6	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5 & 10/08	77.4	74.7 – 80	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MC or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	5 & 10/08	6.2	4.6 – 7.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Cadmium (ppb)	10/08	1.7	1.7	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	5 & 10/08	6.2	4.6 – 7.7	50	(100)	Discharge from steel & pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5 & 10/08	0.1	0.1	2	1	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	9/09	7.4	7.4	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	5 & 10/08	5	5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	5 & 10/08	36.3	36.1 – 36.5	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	5 & 10/08	**460.5***	345 – 576	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
SEC (µMHO/cm)	3, 5 & 10/08	236.7	190 – 270	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	5 & 10/08	3	2.3 – 3.7	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (Units)	5 & 10/08	1.2	1 – 1.4	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5 & 10/08	195	190 – 200	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

We are required by drinking water regulations to *monitor* your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are indicators of whether or not your drinking water meets all health standards

Total Coliform MCL Violation: Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during the months of May and September 2009. The cause of the presence of coliform could not be determined. We have increased the sampling, system flushing, and adopted improved disinfection procedures to ensure that this will not occur again. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

In 2008, **Iron** was found at a level higher than MCL of 300 ppb. The secondary standard for iron was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, odor), the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits; industrial waste. Violations of secondary MCL's do not pose a risk to public health and communities may choose whether or not to treat for them.

In 2008 there was a failure to meet the **monitoring requirement** for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC). The SOCs specifically include simazine, atrazine, alchalor, DBCP, and Ethlyenedibromide. Failing to monitor leaves the potential for contamination to have occurred and not be detected. The wells are required to be tested for these SOCs every 3 years. SOC monitoring was performed on the wells in 2009 and 2010, the results showed levels were non detectable for all SOCs. Even though subsequent tests show the water meet drinking water standards, you have a right to know of this monitoring violation.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful. Please call our office if you have questions. The County of Madera works continuously to provide the best available water to every tap. We ask that you, our customers, help us protect our water resources. Water is the heart of our community, our way of life and our future.